

Exhibit A

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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IN RE:

14-MD-2543 (JMF)

GENERAL MOTORS LLC IGNITION
SWITCH LITIGATION

**[CORRECTED] SECOND AMENDED
CONSOLIDATED COMPLAINT**

This Document Relates to All Actions

[REDACTED]

relations nightmare of correcting the serious flaw in its culture and in millions of GM-branded vehicles. New GM's egregious conduct warrants punitive damages.

3956. Because New GM's willful and knowing conduct caused injury to Class Members, the New York Class seeks recovery of actual damages or \$50, whichever is greater, discretionary treble damages up to \$1,000, punitive damages, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, an order enjoining New GM's deceptive conduct, and any other just and proper relief available under N.Y. GEN. BUS. LAW § 349.

COUNT II

FRAUD BY CONCEALMENT

3957. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

3958. This claim is brought on behalf of Nationwide Class Members who are New York residents (the "New York Class").

3959. New GM concealed and suppressed material facts concerning the quality of its vehicles and the GM brand.

3960. New GM concealed and suppressed material facts concerning the culture of New GM – a culture characterized by an emphasis on cost-cutting, the studious avoidance of safety issues, and a shoddy design process.

3961. New GM concealed and suppressed material facts concerning the many serious defects plaguing GM-branded vehicles, and that it valued cost-cutting over safety and took steps to ensure that its employees did not reveal known safety defects to regulators or consumers.

3962. New GM did so in order to boost confidence in its vehicles and falsely assure purchasers and lessors of its vehicles and Certified Previously Owned vehicles that New GM was a reputable manufacturer that stands behind its vehicles after they are sold and that its vehicles

are safe and reliable. The false representations were material to consumers, both because they concerned the quality and safety of the Affected Vehicles and because the representations played a significant role in the value of the vehicles.

3963. New GM had a duty to disclose the many defects in GM-branded vehicles because they were known and/or accessible only to New GM, were in fact known to New GM as of the time of its creation in 2009 and at every point thereafter, New GM had superior knowledge and access to the facts, and New GM knew the facts were not known to or reasonably discoverable by Plaintiffs and the New York Class. New GM also had a duty to disclose because it made many general affirmative representations about the safety, quality, and lack of defects in its vehicles, as set forth above, which were misleading, deceptive and incomplete without the disclosure of the additional facts set forth above regarding its actual safety record, safety philosophy, and practices and the actual safety defects in its vehicles. Having volunteered to provide information to Plaintiffs, GM had the duty to disclose not just the partial truth, but the entire truth. These omitted and concealed facts were material because they directly impact the value of the Affected Vehicles purchased or leased by Plaintiffs and the New York Class. Whether a manufacturer's products are safe and reliable, and whether that manufacturer stands behind its products, are material concerns to a consumer.

3964. New GM actively concealed and/or suppressed these material facts, in whole or in part, to protect its profits and avoid recalls that would hurt the brand's image and cost New GM money, and it did so at the expense of Plaintiffs and the New York Class.

3965. On information and belief, New GM has still not made full and adequate disclosure and continues to defraud Plaintiffs and the New York Class and conceal material information regarding defects that exist in GM-branded vehicles.

3966. Plaintiffs and the New York Class were unaware of these omitted material facts and would not have acted as they did if they had known of the concealed and/or suppressed facts, in that they would not have purchased cars manufactured by New GM; and/or they would not have purchased cars manufactured by Old GM in the time after New GM had come into existence and had fraudulently opted to conceal, and to misrepresent, the true facts about the vehicles; and/or would not have continued to drive their vehicles or would have taken other affirmative steps. Plaintiffs' and the New York Class's actions were justified. New GM was in exclusive control of the material facts and such facts were not known to the public, Plaintiffs, or the New York Class.

3967. Because of the concealment and/or suppression of the facts, Plaintiffs and the New York Class sustained damage because they own vehicles that diminished in value as a result of New GM's concealment of, and failure to timely disclose, the serious defects in millions of GM-branded vehicles and the serious safety and quality issues engendered by New GM's corporate policies. Had they been aware of the many defects that existed in GM-branded vehicles, and the company's callous disregard for safety, Plaintiffs who purchased new or Certified Previously Owned vehicles after New GM came into existence either would have paid less for their vehicles or would not have purchased or leased them at all; and no Plaintiffs regardless of time of purchase or lease would have maintained their vehicles.

3968. The value of all New York Class Members' vehicles has diminished as a result of New GM's fraudulent concealment of the many defects and its systemic safety issues which have greatly tarnished the GM brand and made any reasonable consumer reluctant to purchase any of the Affected Vehicles, let alone pay what otherwise would have been fair market value for the vehicles.

3969. Accordingly, New GM is liable to the New York Class for damages in an amount to be proven at trial.

3970. New GM's acts were done maliciously, oppressively, deliberately, with intent to defraud, and in reckless disregard of Plaintiffs' and the New York Class's rights and well-being to enrich New GM. New GM's conduct warrants an assessment of punitive damages in an amount sufficient to deter such conduct in the future, which amount is to be determined according to proof.

COUNT III

BREACH OF IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY

(N.Y. U.C.C. § 2-314)

3971. Plaintiffs reallege and incorporate by reference all paragraphs as though fully set forth herein.

3972. This claim is brought only on behalf of New York residents who are members of the Nationwide Post-Sale Ignition Switch Defect Subclass (the "New York Post-Sale ISD Subclass").

3973. New GM was a merchant with respect to motor vehicles within the meaning of N.Y. U.C.C. § 2-104(1).

3974. A warranty that the Defective Ignition Switch Vehicles were in merchantable condition was implied by law under N.Y. U.C.C. § 2-314 in the transactions when Plaintiffs purchased or leased their Defective Ignition Switch Vehicles from New GM on or after July 11, 2009.

3975. These vehicles, when sold and at all times thereafter, were not merchantable and are not fit for the ordinary purpose for which cars are used. Specifically, the Defective Ignition Switch Vehicles are inherently defective in that there are defects in the ignition switch systems

DATED: June 12, 2015

HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP

By: /s/ Steve W. Berman
Steve W. Berman
steve@hbsslaw.com
Sean R. Matt
sean@hbsslaw.com
Andrew M. Volk
andrew@hbsslaw.com
HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP
1918 Eighth Avenue, Suite 3300
Seattle, WA 98101
Telephone: (206) 623-7292
Facsimile: (206) 623-0594

DATED: June 12, 2015

LIEFF CABRASER HEIMANN & BERNSTEIN, LLP

By: /s/ Elizabeth J. Cabraser
Elizabeth J. Cabraser
ecabraser@lchb.com
Steven E. Fineman
sfineeman@lchb.com
Rachel Geman
rgeman@lchb.com
Annika K. Martin
akmartin@lchb.com
275 Battery St., 29th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
Telephone: (415) 956-1000
Facsimile: (415) 956-1008

*Co-Lead Counsel with Primary Focus on Economic
Loss Cases*

DATED: June 12, 2015

HILLIARD MUÑOZ GONZALES L.L.P.

By: /s/ Robert Hilliard
Robert Hilliard
bobh@hmglawfirm.com
719 S Shoreline Blvd, Suite #500
Corpus Christi, TX 78401
Telephone: (361) 882-1612
Facsimile: (361) 882-3015

*Co-Lead Counsel with Primary Focus on Personal
Injury Cases*